FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING DECEMBER 9, 1834. [NO. 914.

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
2 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
n; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

VERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
square for the first, & thirty cents for each
ing publication. Advertisers are request
state the number of insertions desired, or
will be continued till forbid, and charged
dingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

AS just received a Fresh and General supply
of the following Articles, viz.

Shell Almonds,	Rose and Cologne Water,
n Nu s,	Oil Lemon,
sh Walnuts,	Oil Peppermint,
erts,	Oil Cinnamon,
ies,	Butter Crackers,
ch Raisins,	Jamison's Water do.
rants,	Mustard and Salt Petre,
k and Rose Candies,	Pepper and Alspice,
rhound & Ginger do,	Mace and Cloves,
on & Peppermint do	Cassia and Nutmegs,
ey, Sugar & Cinna-	Indigo and Alum,
on do,	Race & Ground Ginger,
norice Ball,	Scotch Barley,
ar Almonds,	Loaf Sugar & Tea, asst'd
permint Drops,	Coffee & Brown Sugar,
enges,	Cheese,
e and small Sugar	Hair Powders,
ums,	Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
ed & white Scotch	Rose and Transparent
raway,	Soaps,
mon Comfits,	Common do.
ct Love, Noyeau &	Superior Spanish Cigars,
ppermint Cordials,	Lorillard Snuff,
ra & Port Wines,	Scotch do
nac Brandy and Ja-	Superior Maccoboy do.
ica Rum,	Glauber & Epsom Salts,
and Gin,	Bateman's Drops,
e Juice and Essence	Cream Tartar,
Peppermint,	Camphor & British Oil.

A General Assortment of
TOYS.

ountry Merchants and others wishing to pur-
e Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or
il will find it to their advantage to call. The
rtment on hand is large and extensive, and
sists of all the Articles usually kept in his line.
olesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb.;
ail 40 cents.
December 1st, 1834. 13tf.

NOTICE.

HE Subscribers, belonging to the late firm
of SMITH, McDONALD & CO., hereby
e notice to all those who are indebted to said
to come forward by the 1st of January next,
erwise they will be placed in the hands of an
er for collection. The decease of Mr. Mc-
nald renders this course necessary.

DANIEL SMITH,
ARCH D. JOHNSON,
Surviving Partners.

December 2, 1834. 13 4w

THE Subscribers would take two apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Boys from the Country, between 12 and 15 years of age will be preferred, they being well recommended. SMITH & JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.

HE Copartnership heretofore existing under
the firm of COX & PEMBERTON, is
day dissolved by mutual consent.
Oak Grove, Sampson Co., Oct. 27, 1834. 13.2w

LAND FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable and
well known PLANTATION on which he re-
s, in Moore County, on the main road leading
m Fayetteville to Pittsborough, containing 595
es, of which there is a sufficiency cleared and
ll enclosed to work 8 or 10 hands. Part of the
provements consist of a GRIST MILL, two
TTON GINS and a SCREW all in good order.
ng Negroes will be taken in part payment.

JOHN McLEOD.
November 29, 1834. 13 tf.

Notice.

HE Subscriber having, at December Term of
the County Court of Cumberland, obtained
ters of Administration on the estate of Josiah
ns, Jr. deceased, will expose to public sale, on
edit of six months, on Tuesday the 23d of De-
ber, all the perishable property of said deceas-
consisting of

Horses, Cattle and Hogs,

ne Mule Colt, about fifteen months old,
the Household and Kitchen Furniture,
Corn, Potatoes, and Farming Utensils.
all the NEGROES will be hired for the term
e year, consisting of two Men, a Woman and
dren.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
ecember 1, 1834.

Further Notice.

LL those indebted to the estate are requested
to make payment to the subscriber; and those
ng claims against it are requested to present
n for liquidation, within the time prescribed
law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of
ir recovery.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.
December 1st, 1834. 15 3w.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received, a variety of New **BOOKS**;
among them are popular NOVELS, CHRIST-
AS PRESENTS, &c. E. J. HALE.

State of North Carolina.

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1834.

Rebecca Ann Smith vs. Richard Smith. } Petition for Divorce.

ON motion, ordered, that publication be made
in the Fayetteville Observer for three months,
or the defendant to appear at the next Term of
this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this
petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso
and heard ex parte.

A true copy from the Minutes.
12. ABSALOM POWELL, C. S. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

Notice.

AT October Term, 1834, of Montgomery County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of George W. McCain were granted to the Subscriber. Those indebted to the intestate are requested to make immediate payment and all persons having claims of any kind against the Estate, are required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Adm'r.*
November 12, 1834.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday the 16th day of December next, at the late dwelling of George W. McCain, deceased, I shall offer for sale the Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

Farming and Blacksmith TOOLS, all the stock of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, the crop of CORN, FODDER, RYE, OATS and COTTON one WAGON and HARNESS, and two likely

NEGROES, &c.

Also, hire out the balance of the NEGROES belonging to said Estate, and rent the HOUSES, PLANTATION and FISH TRAPS.

JOHN C. ATKINS, *Adm'r.*
November 12, 1834 12 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of John McDonald, (Tailor,) deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased, to come forward and make payment to Mr. Daniel Smith, in Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber in Moore county. And all persons who have any claims against him, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be barred of recovery.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Adm'r.*
Moore County, Nov. 21. 1834. 12 3wpd.

Cheese.

25 casks CHEESE,
50 boxes do,
Just received and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

NOTICE,

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trustees for the WAKE FOREST INSTITUTE, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to Contract for, and Superintend the Building of a BRICK HOUSE at the Institute, to be three Stories high; about one hundred feet long and about sixty feet wide; to have twelve rooms on a floor, and a Passage from end to end, and one from side to side, on each floor. The Walls to be 41 inches thick at the base, and 14 inches thick on the last story.

Further particulars will be given to those who require it. Persons wishing to undertake, will inquire for themselves and lay their bids before the Committee, on or before the 22d December next, at which time they will meet at the Institute, and act upon them, with a view to have the work completed in the shortest time possible.

Bidders can apply to William Crenshaw, Chairman, at Wake Forest, for information, and present their bids to him.

WILLIAM CRENSHAW,
CHARLES W SKINNER,
AMOS J. BATTLE,
AARON J SPIVEY,
JOSEPH B. OUTLAW

November 10, 1834. 12-3w.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Green A. Fisher of Alabama,—near Cheraw, South Carolina, a negro woman by the name of MARY, about 22 years old, which said Fisher bought of Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville. It is probable she will try to pass for a free person, as she is a very bright mulatto. She was raised in Moore County, and is likely she will try to get back to Moore, to George Allston's, where her husband and children are. The above Reward will be given for her delivery in Fayetteville, or any Jail so the Subscriber will get her.

NEILL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25 12-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, North Carolina
October 23, 1834. 8tf.

☞The Editors of the Raleigh Register are requested to insert the above advertisement four weeks, and forward their bill to this office.

STRAYED.

A SORRELL MARE, 7 or 8 years old, rather lean in flesh, no particular mark about her remembered, had when left the stable a very large sore on her neck or upper part of the shoulder. It is likely she may make her way to Guilford County. A liberal reward will be given and expenses paid, if found and delivered to me

C. P. MALLETT.
Fayetteville, Nov. 10. 10-tf.

The Subscriber offers for Sale
300 BARRELS THOMASTOWN LIME,
10 do. Calcined Plaster Paris, ready for use.

He will keep a constant supply of the above articles on hand for sale low *for cash only*

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
Nov. 3, 1834. 9-7w.

MOLASSES, SALT, &c.

Just receiving by Steamer Henrietta.

30 Hhds. MOLASSES, (a superior article,)
50 sacks Blown Salt,
30 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds Sugar,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
November 24.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet, Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.
Just received and for sale by
JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.
Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

NEW STORE
AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,
Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank.
Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6-4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c.

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11*tf.*

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, to issue a new Certificate for Eight Shares of the old Capital Stock of the said Bank, the original Certificate, standing in the name of Walter Leak, Sen., having been lost or destroyed.

WALTER LEAK, Sen.
Richmond County, N. C. Oct. 31, 1834.—9-3m.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.
October 14, 1834. 6-f.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger;
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
October 28, 1834. 8tf.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,
Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING
200 PACKAGES,
WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Findings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.
October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Wine and Pork.

5 CASKS MALAGA WINE,
5 do Lisbon do,
10 barrels prime New York PORK,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
November 11, 1834. 10 tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.
November 1, 1834. 9-f.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, November 26.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the law on the subject of Usury.

Resolved, That said Committee inquire also into the expediency of repealing or amending the act of 1822, for the relief of honest debtors.

By Mr. Sawyer, a bill defining and limiting the power of Courts in inflicting punishment for contempts.

Thursday, November 27.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property. Read and ordered to be printed.

Friday, November 28.

Mr. Cowper, of Gates, presented a Resolution, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of changing the present mode of receiving lists of Taxable property, and amending the Revenue laws of this State.

A balloting took place for Brigadier General of the 5th Brigade and 4th Division; which resulted in the election of Joseph Allison, of Orange, there being no other candidate in nomination.

Saturday, November 29.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law prohibiting the trading with slaves, as more effectually to suppress the traffic.

On motion of Mr. McWilliams, the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for reducing the number of Commissioned officers in each Captain's company to *three*.

Monday, December 1.

The death of Ephraim Mann, the Senator from Tyrrell county, was announced and the Senate immediately adjourned, after taking order for attending his Funeral.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, November 26.

Mr. Seawell presented the petition of James H. Hooper, Exec'r. of Thomas C. Hooper, praying the emancipation of a certain slave; also, the petition of John Murchison and others, praying the emancipation of a Slave named Thomas.

Mr. Blalock, a Bill to provide for the holding of a Superior Court in the county of Yancy.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Graham submitted a Resolution excusing William W. Hall, one of the engrossing Clerks of this General Assembly from the service of the Legislature for ten days from this time, he furnishing a competent substitute in his stead.

Mr. Moore, a Resolution instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of so revising and amending the Revenue laws, as to afford a more efficient and uniform mode of listing taxable property.

Mr. Craige, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of James Manney, one of the sitting members from the county of Carteret, made a report in favor of the sitting member. After an ineffectual motion to lay the report on the Table, it was finally concurred in—Ayes 70, Nays 49.

Mr. Manly, from the Joint select Committee raised on the subject, reported that his Excellency, David L. Swain, on Wednesday the 10th of December ensuing, will wait on the Legislature for the purpose of taking the Oaths of Office.

Friday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Dudley presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance take into consideration and confer with the Bank of Cape Fear, on the expediency of repealing so much of its Charter as prohibits the Stockholders residing out of the State, the right of representation by proxy, at the meeting of said Stockholders, retaining the prohibition only as regards Stockholders residing without the limits of the United States.

The Resolution was amended, on Mr. Haywood's motion, by adding that the Committee inquire into the expediency of amending the Charter of said Bank, so as to forbid the issuing of Notes for a less sum than Five dollars. Thus amended, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Haywood presented a Memorial from William S. Drummond, late Superintendent of the Capitol. Read and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Potts submitted the following Resolutions which were read, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Thursday next:

Resolved, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the Representatives of the people of the State; have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given, whenever a Senate misrepresents the will of the State upon great questions of National policy, or in times of public emergency.

Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be and he is hereby instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States, the Resolution declaring that the President in his late Executive proceedings, in relation to the Public Revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of this State, be requested to transmit forthwith to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Kitterell,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the probable cost of continuing the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pedee Rail Road, the first fifty miles from Fayetteville, pursuing the projected route Westwardly.

On motion of Mr. Dudley.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance take into consideration the expediency of authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Stock, bearing an interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and dispose of the same at the best possible price, in or out of the State, provided it can be effected at par, to such amount as may be necessary to pay the balance of the subscription of the State to the Bank of the State, or into the expediency of relinquishing the right to take the amount of Stock in said Bank which is unpaid for.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

On motion of Mr. J. Horton,

Resolved, That the committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of submitting to the people for their adoption, certain specific amendments, instead of calling a Convention.

On motion of Mr. Waugh,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law as respects Administrators, &c. in regard to the payment of debts of deceased insolvent debtors, as to compel them to allow each creditor an equal ratio of payment, proportionable to the demands of the creditors and the effects of the debtor.

Mr. Manly presented a bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. King, a bill to incorporate the Iredell Manufacturing Company. Read first time.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of vesting in the Executive Authorities of the States the power to issue Writs of Election to supply the vacancies of Members of this Assembly in certain cases, reported that in the opinion of said Committee, the Legislature has no power under the Constitution to change the law as contemplated—Report concurred in.

Mr. Graham, from the same Committee, reported a bill to provide for the temporary appointment of Registers in certain cases;

A Message from the Senate announcing the death of Mr. Mann. A Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for attending the Funeral, and the House adjourned over to-morrow, until Wednesday morning.

Convention.—In the Senate, on the 29th ult. Mr. Beard, of Rowan, submitted a Bill to provide for taking the sense of the people on the Convention Question. The first County Court after January 1835, is to appoint Inspectors of the Polls, which are to be opened on the —— day of —— next; the returns to be made to the Governor; if the majority be for Convention, the Governor to issue his Proclamation requiring the Sheriffs to open polls for Delegates; each Electoral District to have ten Delegates, as follows:

1st District—Burke 3, Buncombe 2, Rutherford 3, Haywood 1, Macon 1—10.

2nd District—Wilkes 3, Surry 3, Iredell 3, Ashe 1—10.

3rd District—Mecklenburg 4, Lincoln 4, Cabarrus 2—10.

4th District—Rowan 5, Davidson 3, Montgomery 2—10.

5th District—Rockingham 3, Stokes 4, Caswell 3—10.

6th District—Randolph 3, Guilford 4, Chatham 3—10.

7th District—Richmond 2, Anson 2, Robeson 2, Moore 2, Cumberland 3—10.

8th District—Person 2, Orange 4, Granville 4,—10.

9th District—Wake 5, Johnston 3, Wayne 2—10.

10th District—Warren 2, Franklin 3, Halifax 4' Nash 2—10.

11th District—Bertie 3, Northampton 3, Hertford 2, Martin 2—10.

12th District—Pasquotank 2, Perquimons 2, Gates 2, Chowan 1, Camden 1, Currituck 2—10.

13th District—Beaufort 2, Edgecomb 3, Pitt 2, Washington 1, Tyrrel 1, Hyde 1—10.

14th District—Craven 3, Greene 1, Lenoir 2, Jones 1, Carteret 1, Onslow 2—10.

15th District—Bladen 2, Sampson 2, Columbus 1, Duplin 2, N. Hanover 2, Brunswick 1—10.

The bill proposes to limit the Convention to the following particulars, viz:

"That the Legislature of North Carolina shall meet, regularly, only once every two years; provided that the Governor shall have authority to call extra meetings on public emergencies. 2d. To change the mode of appointing Justices of the Peace, and electing Militia officers. 3d. To provide that population or taxation separately, or both combined, shall be the basis of representation in the General Assembly. 4th. To provide for the election of the Governor by the people. 5th. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part. 6th To prohibit the abolition of slavery in North Carolina, by any other power than a State Convention. 7th To provide that capitation of taxes shall not be higher upon slaves than freemen. 8th To provide in what manner future amendments to the constitution may be made. 9th. To prohibit the Legislature from authorising different municipal regulations in different counties, in order to put a stop to what is called *private legislation*; and to make it obligatory on the Legislature to regulate the Courts, the appointment of county officers, and all that pertains to the administration of the laws, in such a manner that there shall be an uniform system throughout the State. 10th To specify more explicitly what shall disqualify citizens from holding offices or appointments under the State, and the procedure against delinquent public agents. 11th. To provide either that the council of State shall be abolished, or that the members thereof shall be selected within a limited sphere, convenient to the seat of Government. 12th. To provide that in cases where vacancies occur in the Legislature, the Governor shall have authority to issue writs of election to fill such vacancies."

Speaker of the Commons.—In announcing the organization of the Legislature, at the commencement of the present session, we stated that Mr. Alexander, the Speaker of the Commons, was a Whig. This was denied by the Editor of the "Standard" in so peremptory a manner, that many of our friends, not aware that it is a part of the Van Buren tactics "to deny every thing and insist upon proof," thought we must be mistaken. The Communication from Mr. Alexander, in to-day's Register, will show that we had sufficient grounds for our assertion. A few more such "mistakes," and our neighbor, though he may boast that his journal is the Standard of Jacksonism, will find it a hard matter to establish its claim to the title of the Standard of truth.

Raleigh Register.

Election for Governor.—The Editor of the "Standard" has the effrontery, for we can give it no more gentle name, to assert that the election for Governor was not made a party question. To say nothing of the back-handed compliment paid to Mr. Moseley, one of the clearest men of which the party can boast, by stating that "there was no regular opposition," we ask the Editor seriously, if he expects to advance the object of his party by such a gross distortion of facts? Is it not notorious, that the most unintermitted exertions were made to whip the party in to the support of Mr. Moseley? It is true that several Administration men had too much regard for the best interests of the State to vote against the Governor, but this does not make it any the less a party vote. Every one who witnessed the rueful countenances of the "exclusives" when the result of the ballot was made known, must have been convinced not only that the election was made a party question, but that the mortification of defeat was severely felt.

Raleigh Register.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 1st inst. The following are extracts from Gov. Tazewell's Message:

"The relations that subsist between this State and the Federal Government, which is the creature, and for many purposes the representative of all the States, are, and ever must be, of a character the most interesting and important to each of those its creators. * * * * * * *

"I will not detain you with the mere repetition of facts which you already know, but will content myself in saying, that while doctrines the most dangerous to our free institutions, when asserted by the Executive head of the Federal Government, have been met, controverted and disproved, by the faithful representatives of the States in the Senate of the United States, the demonstration of the errors of such doctrines has, in no degree, changed the practices they were designed to establish and to sustain. Some of the fruits of such precepts, and of such examples, have already been exhibited, in the principles avowed, and proceedings tolerated, in some of the Departments of that Government, and in the extravagant and partial expenditures of all of them combined. * * *

"Millions of the public Treasure deposited where none but the favored few can tell; guarded (if guarded at all) by unknown contrivances devised by the same heads; and distributed, not in compliance with any prescribed rule of law, but according to the whims or designs of those who claim the actual control of it, have contributed to derange the circulation and to corrupt the currency of the Country. The natural effect of such a state of things, must be, to impair the credit of individuals, and their confidence in each other. From this, must result the decline of industry and the prostration of useful enterprize. Such a condition cannot continue long in quiet.

"It is, therefore, the duty of the Government which has caused it, and which alone possesses the means of remedying the evil, to undertake its cure, speedily. This task, although probably more difficult now than formerly, yet presents no insuperable obstacle. Common intelligence, sincerely striving to accomplish an object, required alike by the welfare of individuals and the public good, is fully adequate to its achievement. Then, let us still hope, that the imminent peril in which the Country is placed by the ill-advised acts and omissions of the Government of the United States, will be of but short continuance, now that their effects have been seen. Nevertheless, if this is suffered still to exist, let the People and the States continue to bear it with fortitude, remembering always, that the time will soon arrive, when they will have an opportunity to redress themselves, in the regular, orderly and accustomed mode."

The President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favoured us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprize of our citizens. Let us trust, that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

[*The Message goes on to specify the particular relations of the gov't with the several foreign powers; but as the late period at which it came to hand prevents its insertion entire, we omit this, the least interesting portion. We pass to that part relating to France.*]

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any Government and People could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with another nation, than are those of the U. States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The people of the U. States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this Government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequences of a longer perseverence, on the part of the French Government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing Governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French Government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted; and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiations to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regarded it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France, that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late Government of France, and was prosecuted with such success, as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt, that a settlement of a character quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present government, and the result showed, that we were not wrong in supposing, that an event by which the two governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two Governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July, 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French Government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the U. States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty-five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled, in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine," and it was also stipulated on the part of the French Government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six francs and sixty-six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the Government of the U. States to receive it." The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated, on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the Government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz: "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the U. States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation January 1st, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the Government of the U. States should think proper to diminish those general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French Government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the U. States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the U. States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons."

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the City of Washington on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations, it was in five days thereafter laid before the Congress of the U. States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the U. States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitude on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has been made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as it respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the U. States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French Government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the U. States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences, that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the United States Government for that instalment, was dishonored by the Minister of Finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November, 1832, and continued until the 25th April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment, had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the U. States, and a bill making the necessary appropriations to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the Commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal Government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our Minister in Paris about the 15th day of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the fact to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the U. States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French Minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances for the future. After a long passage the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French Minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Cabinet should be exerted to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowledged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his Cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at the last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his Cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional obstacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me, before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our Minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French Minister in the U. States, strongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The ideas of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government; and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your hands. But, if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session, was prevented by assurances that it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French Government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for, should be now adopted, the important question arises what those measures shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations, are as much the desire of our Government as they are the interest of our People. But these objects are not to be permanently secured, by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong, to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures, and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and, to my mind, conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without, at the same time, in some degree, embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the Government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils, those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the Government of the U. States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any act on our part affecting the interest of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfills her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the U. S. ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or longer delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well settled principle of the inter-national code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this, or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the Government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay on our part will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known, in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt, at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the U. S. to insist on their rights. That Government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the U. S. the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations, make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the U. S. she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations and to the retributive judgments of Heaven

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all Governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other will rest on her own head

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures, as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the Executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, the revenue accruing, from all sources, during the present year, will amount to $20,624,717, which with the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, of $11,702,905, produces an aggregate of $32,327,623 The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at $25,591,390, which will leave a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, of $6,736,232. In this balance, however, will be included about $1,150,000 of what was heretofore reported by the Department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, $8,200,925, and that of this sum there will not be required more than $5,141,964, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations Thus it appears that after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be done on the 1st of January next, there will remain unexpended in the Treasury an effective balance of about $440,000. That such should be the aspect of our finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them, not being sufficiently tested, to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercourse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience, it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the Federal Government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect, a remote agent in producing those discussions relating to the Tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens, arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprize increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But, above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the U. States — Created for the convenience of the government, that institution has become the scourge of the people. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose, to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the President to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retention of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the Bank, through its President, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of Aug. 1833, to the 30th June 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this annunciation, amounted to an acknowledgment that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the Bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the Bank in its memorial relative to the removal of the Deposites, and to give it a new charter. They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with a view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the Legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation that Congress and the country had the virtue and firmness to bear the infliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the 1st Oct. last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distress brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of $170,041, under pretence of paying damages, cost and interest, on the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the U. S., as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the U. S., may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the Treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money for any purpose whatsoever, which shall not have been first approved by the Representatives of the People and the States in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the Legislative Department of the government, to the exclusion of the Executive and Judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of these Departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the Judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the Treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The Executive and Judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the Treasurer, as to take it from the Treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in his correspondence with the President of the Bank, and the opinions of the Attorney General accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the Constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other Pension Agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues after the 1st of January next, the Executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the U. S. that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people, by turning against them the immense power entrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing and happy, in dissention, embarrassment and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents, and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular gov'nments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of the notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the Treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which flow from a National Bank far overbalance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the government, the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present Bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the Republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated, that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The State Banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the U. S. quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the U. S. was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the State Banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the Executive Department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every Administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present Bank, yet it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and, therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the Treasurer shall keep the moneys in the Treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the Executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the President or Secretary of the Treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from Executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country.—Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to meddle in general elections, which have led the Bank of the U. S. to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the Mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the State banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodations and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the U. S. If the several States shall be induced gradually to reform their banking systems; and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of that Department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary any movements of the army, with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes, inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that border. It is to be regretted, that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable officers, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and devotions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline and moral condition, so far as that is known here, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the sea-board and the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This should be met and adverted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department, and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this session, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees east of the Mississippi have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, is unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils; which will render their condition more and more unhappy. The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The facility with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the improvement of education, and their removal from the causes which have heretofore depressed all, has destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to accelerate their exertions and to reward their industrious efforts.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that the operation will be salutary, and that the condition of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, shewing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and grants for Revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am satisfied, however, it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree, that the services and suffering of the remnant of our Revolutionary band, should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. By the present mode of proceeding, the attestation and certificates of judicial officers of the various States, form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes, even blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the Pension Office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed upon the pension list, to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to, and examination. But a far more general investigation is called for. And I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made, in each State, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan, could it be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks without any burthensome operation upon the pensioners. The object should be two-fold:

1. To look into the original justice of the claim so far as this can be done under a *proper* system of regulations, by an examination of the claims themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by *actual personal* inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired results, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion, that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the appropriations for objects connected with the War Department, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of $200,000 for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of $10,000 for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of $9,003,261, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835, amount to the sum of $5,778,964, making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, $3,224,297.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does

...ct, is among the indispensible duties of the Go-
...ernment.

I refer you to the accompanying report of the ...ecretary of the Navy, and to the documents with ...For a full view of the operations of that important ...anch of our service, during the present year. It ...ill be seen that the wisdom and liberality with ...hich Congress have provided for the gradual in-...rease of our navy material, have been seconded ...a corresponding zeal and fidelity on the part ...those to whom has been confided the execution ...the laws on the subject, and that but a short ...eriod would be now required to put in commis-...on a force large enough for any exigency into ...hich the country may be thrown.

When we reflect upon our position in relation ...other nations, it must be apparent, that in the ...vent of conflicts with them, we must look chiefly ...our navy for the protection of our national rights. ...The wide seas which separate us from other gov-...rnments, must of necessity be the theatre on ...hich an enemy will aim to assail us, and unless ...e are prepared to meet him on this element, we ...annot be said to possess the power requisite to ...epel or prevent aggressions. We cannot, there-...ore, watch with too much attention this arm of ...ur defence, or cherish with too much care the ...eans by which it can possess the necessary effi-...iency and extension. To this end our policy has ...een heretofore wisely directed to the constant ...employment of a force sufficient to guard our com-...merce, and to the rapid accumulation of the mate-...rials, which are necessary to repair our vessels, and ...construct with ease such new ones as may be re-...uired in a state of war.

In accordance with this policy, I recommend to ...our consideration the erection of the additional ...ry Dock described by the Secretary of the Navy, ...nd also the construction of Steam Batteries to ...hich he has referred, for the purpose of testing ...heir efficacy as auxiliaries to the system of defence ...now in use.

The report of the Postmaster General, herewith ...ubmitted, exhibits the condition and prospects of ...hat Department. From that document it appears ...hat there was a deficit in the funds of the Depart-...ment, at the commencement of the present year, ...beyond its available means, of $315,599 98 ...which on the first of July last had been reduced ...to $268,092 74. It appears, also, that the reve-...nues for the coming year will exceed the expendi-...tures about $270,000, which, with the excess of ...revenue which will result from the operations of ...the current half year, may be expected, independ-...ently of any increase in the gross amount of post-...ages, to supply the entire deficit before the end of ...1835. But as this calculation is based on the gross ...amount of postages which had accrued within the ...period embraced by the times of striking the bal-...ances, it is obvious that without a progressive ...increase in the amount of postages, the existing ...retrenchments must be persevered in through the ...year 1836, that the Department may accumulate a ...surplus fund sufficient to place it in a condition of ...perfect ease.

It will be observed that the revenues of the Post Office Department, though they have increased, and their amount is above that of any former year, have yet fallen short of the estimates more than $100,000. This is attributed in a great degree to the increase of free letters growing out of the ex-...tension and abuse of the franking privilege. There ...has been a gradual increase in the number of ex-...ecutive offices to which it has been granted; and ...by an act passed in March, 1833, it was extended ...to members of Congress throughout the whole ...year. It is believed that a revision of the laws rela-...tive to the franking privilege, with some enact-...ments to enforce more rigidly the restrictions un-...der which it is granted, would operate beneficial-...ly to the country, by enabling the department at ...an earlier period to restore the mail facilities that ...have been withdrawn, and to extend them more ...widely as the growing settlements of the country ...may require.

To a measure so important to the Government, ...and so just to our constituents, who ask no exclu-...sive privileges for themselves, and are not willing ...to concede them to others, I earnestly recommend ...the serious attention of Congress.

The importance of the Post Office Department, ...and the magnitude to which it has grown, both in ...its revenues and in its operations, seem to demand ...its re-organization by law. The whole of its re-...ceipts and disbursements have hitherto been left ...entirely to Executive control, and individual dis-...cretion. The principle is as sound in relation to ...this as to any other Department of the Govern-...ment, that as little discretion should be confided ...to the Executive officer who controls it, as is com-...patable with its efficiency. It is therefore earnest-...ly recommended that it be organized with an Au-...ditor and Treasurer of its own, appointed by the ...President and Senate, who shall be branches of the ...Treasury Department.

Your attention is again respectfully invited to ...the defect which exists in the Judicial System of ...the United States. Nothing can be more desira-...ble than the uniform operation of the Federal Ju-...diciary throughout the several States, all of which, ...standing on the same footing as members of the ...Union, have equal rights to the advantages and ...benefits resulting from its laws. This object is ...not attained by the judicial acts now in force, be-...cause they leave one-fourth of the States without ...Circuit Courts.

It is undoubtedly the duty of Congress to place ...all the States on the same footing in this respect, ...either by the creation of an additional number of ...associate judges, or by an enlargement of the cir-...cuits assigned to those already appointed, so as to ...include the new States. Whatever may be the dif-...ficulty in a proper organization of the judicial sys-...tem, so as to secure its efficiency and uniformity ...in all parts of the Union, and at the same time to ...avoid such an increase of judges as would encum-...ber the supreme appellate tribunal, it should not be ...allowed to weigh against the great injustice which ...the present operation of the system produces.

I trust that I may be also pardoned for renewing ...the recommendation I have so often submitted to ...your attention, in regard to the mode of electing ...the President and Vice President of the United ...States. All the reflection I have been able to be-...stow upon the subject, increases my conviction ...that the best interests of the country will be pro-...moted by the adoption of some plan which will se-...cure, in all contingencies, that important right of ...sovereignty to the direct control of the People.—...Could this be attained, and the terms of those offi-...cers be limited to a single period of either four or ...six years, I think our liberties would possess an ad-...ditional safeguard.

At your last session I called the attention of ...Congress to the destruction of the public building ...occupied by the Treasury Department. As the ...public interest requires that another building should ...be erected, with as little delay as possible, it is ...hoped that the means will be seasonably provided, ...and that they will be ample enough to authorize ...such an enlargement and improvement in the plan ...of the building as will more effectually accommo-...date the public officers, and secure the public docu-...ments deposited in it from the casualties of fire.

I have not been able to satisfy myself that the ...bill entitled "an Act to improve the navigation of ...the Wabash river," which was sent to me at the ...close of your last session, ought to pass, and I have ...therefore withheld from it my approval, and now ...return it to the Senate, the body in which it origi-...nated.

There can be no question connected with the ...administration of public affairs, more important or ...more difficult to be satisfactorily dealt with, than ...that which relates to the rightful authority and pro-...per action of the Federal Government upon the sub-...ject of Internal Improvements. To inherent em-...barrassments have been added others resulting ...from the course of our legislation concerning it.

I have heretofore communicated freely with Congress upon this subject, and in adverting to it again, I cannot refrain from expressing my increased conviction of its extreme importance, as well in regard to its bearing upon the maintenance of the Constitution and the prudent management of the public revenue, as on account of its disturbing effect upon the harmony of the Union.

We are in no danger from violations of the Constitution by which encroachments are made upon the personal rights of the citizen. The sentence of condemnation long since pronounced by the American People upon acts of that character, will, I doubt not, continue to prove as salutary in its effects as it is irreversible in its nature. But against the dangers of unconstitutional acts which, instead of menacing the vengeance of offended authority, proffer local advantages, and bring in their train the patronage of the Government, we are, I fear, not so safe. To suppose that because our Government has been instituted for the benefit of the People, it must therefore have the power to do whatever may seem to conduce to the public good, is an error, into which even honest minds are too apt to fall. In yielding themselves to this fallacy, they overlook the great considerations in which the Federal Constitution was founded. They forget that in consequence of the conceded diversities in the interest and condition of the different States, it was foreseen, at the period of its adoption, that although a particular measure of the Government might be beneficial and proper in one State, it might be the reverse in another—that it was for this reason the States would not consent to make a grant to the Federal Government of the general and usual powers of Government, but of such only as were specifically enumerated, and the probable effects of which they could, as they thought, safely anticipate: and they forget also the paramount obligation upon all to abide by the compact, then so solemnly, and, as it was hoped, so firmly established. In addition to the dangers to the Constitution springing from the sources I have stated, there has been one which was perhaps greater than all. I allude to the materials which this subject has afforded for sinister appeals to selfish feelings, and the opinion heretofore so extensively entertained of its adaptation to the purposes of personal ambition. With such stimulants it is not surprising that the acts and pretentions of the Federal Government in this behalf should sometimes have been carried to an alarming extent. The questions which have arisen upon this subject have related—

1st. To the power of making internal improvements within the limits of a State, with the right of territorial jurisdiction, sufficient at least for their preservation and use.

2d. To the right of appropriating money in aid of such works when carried on by a State or by a company in virtue of State authority, surrendering the claim of jurisdiction; and

3d. To the propriety of appropriation for improvements of a particular class; viz. for lighthouses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and for the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other temporary and partial impediments in our navigable rivers and harbors.

The claims of power for the General Government upon each of these points certainly present matter of the deepest interest. The first, is however, of much the greatest importance, inasmuch as, in addition to the dangers of unequal and improvident expenditures of public moneys, common to all, there is superadded to that the conflicting jurisdictions of the respective governments. Federal jurisdiction, at least to the extent I have stated, has been justly regarded by its advocates as necessarily appurtenant to the power in question, if that exists by the constitution. That the most injurious conflicts would unavoidably arise between the respective jurisdictions of the State and Federal Governments, in the absence of a constitutional provision marking out their respective boundaries, cannot be doubted. The local advantages to be obtained would induce the States to overlook in the beginning the dangers and difficulties to which they might ultimately be exposed. The powers exercised by the Federal Government would soon be regarded with jealousy by the State authorities, and originating as they must from implication or assumption, it would be impossible to affix to them certain and safe limits. Opportunities and temptations to the assumption of power incompatible with State sovereignty, would be increased, and those barriers which resist the tendency of our system towards consolidation greatly weakened. The officers and agents of the General Government might not always have the discretion to abstain from intermeddling with State concerns; and if they did, they would not always escape the suspicion of having done so. Collisions, and consequent irritations would spring up—that harmony which should ever exist between the General Government and each member of the Confederacy, would be frequently interrupted—a spirit of contention would be engendered—and the dangers of division greatly multiplied.

Yet we all know, that notwithstanding these grave objections, this dangerous doctrine was at one time apparently proceeding to its final establishment with fearful rapidity. The desire to embark the Federal Government in works of internal improvement, prevailed in the highest degree, during the first session of the first Congress that I had the honor to meet in my present situation. When the bill authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States for stock in the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Companies, passed the two Houses, there had been reported, by the Committees of Internal Improvements, bills containing appropriations for such objects, exclusive of those for the Cumberland road, and for harbors and light-houses, to the amount of about one hundred and six millions of dollars. In this amount was included authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to subscribe for the stock of different companies to a great extent, and the residue was principally for the direct construction of roads by this Government. In addition to these projects, which had been presented to the two houses, under the sanction and recommendation of their respective Committees on Internal Improvements, there were then still pending before the committees, and in memorials to Congress, presented, but not referred, different projects for works of a similar character, the expense of which cannot be estimated with certainty, but must have exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

Regarding the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Company as the entering wedge of a system, which, however weak at first, might soon become strong enough to rive the bands of the Union asunder, and believing that if its passage was acquiesced in by the Executive and the People, there would no longer be any limitation upon the authority of the General Government in respect to the appropriation of money for such objects, I deemed it an imperative duty to withhold from it the Executive approval. Although, from the obviously local character of that work, I might well have contented myself with a refusal to approve the bill upon that ground, yet, sensible of the vital importance of the subject, and anxious that my views and opinions in regard to the whole matter, should be fully understood by Congress, and by my constituents, I felt it my duty to go further. I therefore embraced that early occasion to apprize Congress, that, in my opinion, the Constitution did not confer upon it the power to authorize the construction of ordinary roads and canals within the limits of a State, and to say respectfully, that no bill admitting such a power could receive my official sanction. I did so in the confident expectation that the speedy settlement of the public mind upon the whole subject would be greatly facilitated by the difference between the two Houses and myself, and that the harmonious action of the several departments of the Federal Government in regard to it, would be ultimately secured.

So far at least as it regards this branch of the subject, my best hopes have been realized. Nearly four years have elapsed, and several sessions of Congress have intervened, and no attempt, within my recollection, has been made to induce Congress to exercise this power. The applications for the construction of roads and canals, which were formerly multiplied upon your files, are no longer presented; and we have good reason to infer that the current of public sentiment has become so decided against the pretension as effectually to discourage its re-assertion. So thinking, I derive the greatest satisfaction from the conviction, that thus much at least has been secured upon this important and embarrassing subject

From attempts to appropriate the national funds to objects which are confessedly of a local character, we cannot, I trust, have any thing further to apprehend. My views in regard to the expediency of making appropriations for works which are claimed to be of a national character, and prosecuted under State authority, assuming that Congress have the right to do so, were stated in my annual message to Congress in 1830, and also in that containing my objections to the Maysville Road Bill.

So thoroughly convinced am I, that no such appropriations ought to be made by Congress, until a suitable constitutional provision is made upon the subject, and so essential do I regard the point to the highest interests of our country, that I could not consider myself as discharging my duty to my constituents in giving the Executive sanction to any bill containing such an appropriation. If the People of the United States desire that the public Treasury shall be resorted to for the means to prosecute such works, they will concur in an amendment of the constitution, prescribing a rule by which the national character of the works is to be tested, and by which the greatest practicable equality of benefits may be secured to each member of the confederacy. The effects of such a regulation would be most salutary in preventing unprofitable expenditures, in securing our legislation from the pernicious consequences of a scramble for the favors of Government, and in repressing the spirit of discontent which must inevitably arise from an unequal distribution of treasures which belong alike to all.

There is another class of appropriatrons for what may be called, without impropriety, internal improvements, which have always been regarded as standing upon different grounds from those to which I have referred. I allude to such as have for their object the improvement of our harbors, the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, for the facilty and security of our foreign commerce. The grounds upon which I distinguished appropriations of this character from others have already been stated to Congress. I will now only add that at the first session of Congress under the new constitution, it was provided by law, that all expenses which should accrue from and after the 15th day of August, 1789, in the necessary support and maintenance and repairs of all light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, erected, placed, or sunk before the passage of the act, within any bay, inlet, harbor, or port of the United States, for rendering the navigation thereof easy and safe, should be defrayed out of the Treasury of the United States; and further, that it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide by contracts, with the approbation of the President, for rebuilding when necessary and keeping in good repair the light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers in the several States, and for furnishing them with supplies. Appropriations for similar objects have been continued from that time to the present without interruption or dispute. As a natural consequence of the increase and extension of our foreign commerce, ports of entry and delivery have been multiplied and established, not only upon our sea-board, but in the interior of the country, upon our lakes and navigable rivers. The convenience and safety of this commerce have led to the gradual extension of these expenditures; to the erection of light-houses, the placing, planting, and sinking of buoys, beacons, and piers, and to the removal of partial and temporary obstructions in our navigable rivers, and in the harbors upon our great lakes, as well as on the seaboard. Although I have expressed to Congress my apprehension that these expenditures have sometimes been extravagant and disproportionate to the advantages to be derived from them, I have not felt it to be my duty to refuse my assent to bills containing them, and have contented myself to follow in this respect in the footsteps of all my predecessors. Sensible, however, from experience and observation, of the great abuses to which the unrestricted exercise of this authority by Congress was exposed, I have prescribed a limitation for the government of my own conduct, by which expenditures of this character are confined to places below the ports of entry or delivery established by law. I am very sensible that this restriction is not as satisfactory as could be desired, and that much embarrassment may be caused to the Executive Department in its execution, by appropriations for remote, and not well understood objects. But as neither my own reflections, nor the lights which I may properly derive from other sources, have supplied me with a better; I shall continue to apply my best exertions to a faithful application of the rule upon which it is founded. I sincerely regret that I could not give my assent to the bill entitled "An act to improve the navigation of the Wabash river;" but I could not have done so without receding from the ground which I have, upon the fullest consideration, taken upon this subject, and of which Congress has been heretofore apprized, and without throwing the subject again open to abuses which no good citizen, entertaining my opinions, could desire.

I rely upon the intelligence and candor of my fellow citizens, in whose liberal indulgence I have already so largely participated for a correct appreciation of my motives in interposing, as I have done on this, and other occasions, checks to a course of legislation which, without, in the slightest degree, calling in question the motives of others, I consider as sanctioning improper and unconstitutional expenditures of public treasure.

I am not hostile to internal improvements, and wish to see them extended to every part of the country. But I am fully persuaded, if they are not commenced in a proper manner, confined to proper objects, and conducted under an authority generally conceded to be rightful, that a successful prosecution of them cannot be reasonably expected. The attempt will meet with resistance where it might otherwise receive support, and instead of strengthening the bonds of our confederacy, it will only multiply and aggravate the causes of disunion.

ANDREW JACKSON.

December 1, 1834.

The Man in the Moon.—A person lately went up in a Balloon, at Washington City, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock, according to his own statement, when he again touched the earth, he found himself sixty miles from the point at which he started. This is speedy travelling. He says that he alighted in view of some negroes on a plantation, and called out to them for their assistance in securing his balloon; but they, after beholding him a few moments with great consternation, ran off to the house and told their mistress that the moon had fallen, and that the man in the moon had spoken to them!—*Western Carolinian.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1834.

The Message.—We submit this document to our readers with but one remark: that we trust the country will not sanction the proposition to go to war with our old friend and ally, France, until there shall have been, not only a delay, but an actual refusal, to comply with the provisions of the treaty. It is greatly to be regretted, we think, that the President did not make this the subject of a special Message to Congress, with an injunction to secrecy. The object might thus have been accomplished, and the appearance of threatening France have been avoided. It is scarcely possible that France will now make an appropriation with such a threat hanging over her, and if, as is probable, she is desirous of avoiding a compliance with the Treaty, she will doubtless seize upon this cause to justify herself.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated
WASHINGTON, DEC. 2, 1834.

"*Sir*—Inclosed I send you a copy of the President's Message, received by both Houses to-day at 12 o'clock.

"You will see that in reference to our relations with France, the Message is of a threatening aspect, and recommends to Congress the passing of a law to make reprisals on the property of French subjects, as an indemnity for the sum stipulated to be paid by France in the late treaty. Acting up to this recommendation, would necessarily involve us in an immediate war with France.

"My opinion is, from indications quite perceptible among his friends on reading the Message, that they will not feel inclined to jeopard the consequences of a war, (without making, at least, another effort to avert it,) for a few millions of dollars, which we had, by our diplomatic boastings, induced France to believe we had overreached her in."

CONGRESS.—Both Houses met on Monday the 1st inst. In the Senate, Mr. Van Buren took the chair as President, thus superceding Mr. Poindexter as President *pro tem.* Thirty members appeared and took their seats, among whom was Mr. Mangum of this State. Messrs. White and Swift were appointed a committee to wait on the President and inform him of the organization of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the Post Office was continued.

In the House of Representatives, 188 members appeared and took their seats. A Committee, to join the Senate Committee, was appointed to wait on the President.

The following members from this State appeared on Monday, viz: Daniel L. Barringer, Henry W. Connor, Edmund Deberry, T. H. Hall, M. T. Hawkins, James McKay, Abraham Rencher, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Jesse Speight, Lewis Williams.

On Tuesday, the Message, which will be found in this paper, was received and read.

On Wednesday, Mr. Brown of N. C. appeared and took his seat in the Senate.

Mr. Graham, of N. C. took his seat in the House. Resolutions of respect to Messrs. Slade and Deming, deceased members, were adopted.

On Thursday, the President communicated a letter from George W. Lafayette, accompanying an engraved copy of the Declaration of Independence bequeathed by his father to Congress, to be placed in the Library, "as a last tribute of respect, patriotic love, and affection for his adopted country."

Mr. Calhoun, the Senator in Congress from South Carolina, was detained several days in this vicinity, by the sudden and serious indisposition of his lady. We are happy to state, that she was sufficiently restored to resume their journey to Washington on yesterday morning.

Resignation of Mr. Sprague.—We regret to state that Senator Sprague has given notice of his intention to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States, for the unexpired time which will remain of his term of service, from the meeting of the Legislature of Maine, in January.

Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, has signified his intention to decline a re-election to his seat in the U. S. Senate. This is much to be regretted, as he is decidedly one of the first men in that body, for talents and virtue.

The Hon. W. R. King has been re-elected U. S. Senator, from Alabama, without opposition.

The Editor of the Wilmington Press is informed that we have information from several sources in which we know confidence may be placed, assuring us that 17 is the utmost extent of the Jackson majority in our Legislature, and that that number is considerably more than could have been mustered but for the disgraceful expedients resorted to by the leaders of the party. The Editor's expression of surprize is of course of little concernment to us.

A reader of the Press, who is not a reader of the Observer, would suppose from the concluding remarks in the paragraph which we have noticed above, that we had expressed some aristocratic sentiments, which had shocked the delicate sensibilities of the Press. He would be surprised to learn, that it was but a "man of straw" which the Editor had so valiantly knocked down; that nothing has ever originated in the Observer to justify the remarks of the Press; and that what there seems to be a quotation from this paper is not so in reality; but has that appearance given to it for some purpose best known to the Press.

Important Decision.—One of the Judges of the State Courts of Tennessee has decided that the law of that State extending its jurisdiction over the Indian territory within its limits, is unconstitutional and void. The Attorney General of the State appealed to the Supreme Court. It will be recollected that a similar law was passed a year or two ago by our Legislature.

Cotton, it will be seen, has fallen here, as every where else. The depression is attributed to information contradicting the reports of the shortness of the crops.

Our intelligence from Raleigh is very imperfect. On Thursday last, the debate on Dr. Potts's resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum, was opened by the mover, to whom Mr. Craige of Salisbury replied. It was continued on Friday and Saturday, by Messrs. Fleming, Henderson, R. H. Alexander and Norcombe in opposition, and Messrs. Potter and Daniel in support of the resolutions. It is possible that others may have spoken, on both sides.

Our information induces us to believe that the resolutions will pass the House by a small majority, but that they may be defeated in the Senate.

It is said that a report will be made this week by the committee on Internal Improvements, recommending either the two-fifths priniciple, or that the patronage of the State be extended to some particular scheme.

The reader will find a part of the proceedings of the Legislature, and other interesting matters, on the first page.

The following, being one day later, is copied from the Standard of Friday:

Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 1.

Isham Edwards, the Senator elect from the county of Person appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Sawyer presented a bill prohibiting lotteries. Read the first time.

Mr. Little presented a bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Anson, in all cases where the intervention of a jury shall or may be necessary. Read the first time.

Mr. Beard presented a bill, giving the County Courts of this State authority to abolish the offices of county trustee and treasurer of Public buildings. Read the first time.

Mr. Kendall presented a bill to authorize the appointment of two surveyors in the county of Montgomery; which was ordered to be engrossed.

Commons, same day.

Frederick Norcom, the member elect from the town of Edenton, appeared and took his seat.

The resignation of Edwin S. Smithwick, as a member of this House from the county of Martin, was received and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a writ of election was ordered to be issued to the sheriff of Martin to hold an election to supply the vacancy.

A Report was received from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding the Capital; which was read and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Haywood presented a bill to amend an act to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Clement presented the memorial of sundry inhabitants of Cumberland, Robeson, &c. praying an appropriation in aid of the Cape Fear Pedee and Yadkin Rail Road. Referred.

South Carolina.—The amendment of the Constitution, incorporating the Test Oath into that instrument, has passed its 2d reading in both Houses; in the Senate 32 to 11, and in the House 90 to 28.

The notorious Allen Twitty, and his son David, have been convicted by the U. S. Circuit Court at Columbia, of counterfeiting; and sentenced, the first to six, and the latter to seven years solitary imprisonment, and to a fine of $1000 each.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Light Artillery Company, held on Saturday last, the following were elected officers of the corps:—

NEILL MCNAIR, Captain.
JAMES H. MYROVER, 1st Lt.
JNO. CARNEY, 2d Lt.
NORMAN MCKINNON, 3d Lt.

Henry Erambert, O. Serg't; C. J. Orrell, 2d Serg't; Henry L. Myrover, 3d Serg't; William Douglass, 4th Serg't; Charles A. McMillan, 5th Serg't.

The Wilmington Press states that there has been a considerable increase of water over the shoals below that place. A vessel drawing 12 feet 4 inches has been brought over the worst Shoal.

Pirates.—Seven pirates have been sentenced to death by the U. S. Circuit Court at Boston.

A disastrous fire occurred at the village of Snow Hill, in Maryland, on the night of the 24th ult. It destroyed the whole central portion of the town, comprizing about 40 houses, including the Court House, two Hotels, and all the Stores.

The Treasury Circular.—The Globe denied that such a Circular had been issued by the Treasury Department as was described in the letter to the Editor of the Baltimore paper published in our last. It appears, however, that, as usual, the Globe spoke false. The following is the Circular itself:

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 6th, 1834.

Sir: For the mutual accommodation of the public officers and creditors in your neighborhood, and of yourself, and the Treasury Department, I propose, hereafter, to direct warrants, in their favor to yourself, for payment, when desired by them.

It will be in your power, also, before a warrant is obtained by them, and whenever you have confidence in their honesty and solvency, to take an assignment or draft, by them, in your favor, of their supposed claim on the Treasury—to pay its amount, and on its being forwarded here, to receive a warrant, in your own behalf, for the sum due. All the warrants paid in the manner first stated, or received in your own name, will be ample vouchers, in your behalf, on a settlement of your accounts—and, in this way, the officers and creditors of the Government, will often be saved travel and expense; you will have to make less frequent deposites, and at less hazard, as the balance on hand to be deposited, at the end of each month, will, probably, in this way, become considerably reduced; and the Department will have the satisfaction of obliging others, through its own officers, without increasing, sensibly, the risk or labors of any.

You will please to notify such public officers and creditors as live near you, of the existence of this arrangement, in order that they may, if convenient and agreeable, take advantage of its benefits.

I am, very respectfully, your obed't serv't.
LEVI WOODBURY.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Receiver of Public Moneys at ——

P. S. You will take receipts on the bottom of the warrants paid, and return the warrants and receipts to this Department monthly.

It thus appears that the Treasury Department has constituted the offices of Receivers of Public Moneys into a sort of Bank to supply the place of the U. S. Bank, and has made them the judge of the validity of claims against the United States. Whenever *they* (the Receivers) have confidence in the honesty and solvency of the creditor, they may pay the debt! This is giving a power to the Receiver certainly never contemplated by any law, and dangerous to the interests of the country.

We understand that a *Swan* was killed in the mill-pond of Mr. Macay, near this town, on Thursday last. It measured upwards of 6 feet, as we learn, between the extremities of the wings. A similar visiter is not within the recollection of that important appendage to all villages, the "oldest inhabitant;" and we are therefore accordingly flattered by this attention on the part of so rare and noble a bird—confessing, at the same time, our sorrow that its reception should have been so cruel. We believe there were four in compay.

Western Carolinian.

Our Canal.—It is with no little pleasure we mention that the navigation is now open, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, from Georgetown to Shepherdstown To show the great effect and consequence of the progress already made in this great work, we state the fact, that, among other boats, a single boat has just arrived at Georgetown, in less than two days passage from Shepherdstown, (a distance of about a hundred miles,) containing eight hundred barrels of Flour, and *drawn by one* horse. Let it be borne in mind that to transport the same quantity of Flour by land, in double the space of time, it would take *fifty six-horse wagons!* So that here is one horse performing a task on a Canal which it has heretofore required the power of 600 horses to perform on land. The only expense is the Canal toll, and that by no means equals the expense of tolls which the wagons would have to pay on bridges and turnpikes. Eighty tons of produce drawn by one horse! Is there any rail road exploit equal to this?—*Nat. Int.*

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM RALEIGH.

The resolutions to instruct Mr. Mangum were debated yesterday in the Commons by Gwin and Harris, in favor, and Outlaw and Barringer in opposition. Mr. Long has the floor to-day. The Jackson party made an attempt, at first, to carry the question without debate.

No other news.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14 a 14½. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 60 a 1 80. Flour, 5 a 5 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 31 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 6½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Salisbury, on the 27th ultimo, Mrs. MACNAMARA, wife of Col. Robert Macnamara, and daughter of the late General Steel.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to December 3,

Brigs, Venus from Philadelphia, Pilgrim from Saint Ubes, Syren from Trinidad de Cuba, Native from Philadelphia, Condor from Porto Rico. Schooners, Tell from New York, Resolution from Philadelphia, Medium from Charleston, Pelican from do. Delight from Turk's Island, Fame fr. do.

We have received an advertisement of Capt. Crusoe, in reply to Mr. O'Hanlon's publication in our last. In compliance with the wishes of the community, generally, and our own sense of propriety, we must decline its insertion, and will take the occasion to express our sincere regret that the controversy was permitted at all in our columns.

Linseed Oil.

Just received from the Salem Factory,

10 BARRELS PAINT OIL, by the barrel or gallon. Also, a few dozen dressed DEER SKINS, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 6, 1834. 14-3w.

Irish Potatoes.

100 BARRELS IRISH POTATOES, For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

December 8, 1834.

A Clerk Wanted.

A LIBERAL wages and a permanent situation will be given to a competent Clerk. Apply at this Office.

Wanted,

FOUR or five first rate WORKMEN to the Boot and Shoe making Business, to whom liberal wages and steady employment will be given.

☞Constantly on hand, a good assortment of

Boots and Shoes.

BARNUM BEACH.

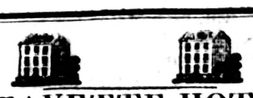
December 8, 1834. 14-3w.

CAUTION.

THE public is hereby cautioned against trading for a note of hand given by Wm. Allen to Willard Markham, Clock Pedlar, for $25, which said note was fraudulently obtained, having been filled up by said Markham with the sum of $25 instead of $15, he knowing that the said Wm. Allen could not read writing.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
By his Son, JOHN ALLEN.

December 5, 1834. 14-3wpd.

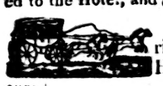


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Punch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake.	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Maluga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nash & Starr, C T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C* 96tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS MEDICINES PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.

J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf

Rowlett's Interest Tables.

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN

July 30, 1833. 43tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the up per edge of Bladen County Apply to NEAL BEARD.

Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square. where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

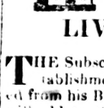
White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

BOARDING HOUSE



AND

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-tfJ.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago, a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834 4tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,

Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or *retail for Cash* or Country Produce Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER.

September 8, 1834. 3tf.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 12, 1834

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber having just received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Would invite the public generally to call and examine his Stock, among which are the following articles, viz:—

Prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars,
Ditto Rio and Laguira Coffee,
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt,
Ditto in sacks,
Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
Band, hoop and rod Iron,
Cast and German Steel,
English and American blister, do.
Rowland's Mill Saws,
Cast steel and German Saws;
Collins & King's cast steel Axes,
Butcher's cast steel Drawing Knives,
Spades and Shovels, assorted,
Castings, Nails and Wagon Boxes,
Bagging, Rope and Twine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Camphor, Nutmegs, &c.
Shot, Powder, Lead, &c. &c. &c.,

Together with a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

Crockery, Hardware,

HATS and SHOES,

Too tedious to enumerate. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1834 6-3m.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed from Green street to Col. Hooper's New Brick Building, one door West of Mr. John McArn's, Hay street.

L. R. BRADLEY.

October 20, 1834. 7tf.

HAVANNA SEGARS.

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B Drake, Esq. in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large **ALMANAC** for the year 1835, nicely trimmed.

C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

LIME.

22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to.

Sept 22, 1834 3-tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber in Robeson County, about the first of October inst., a negro man named SHADRACH, of dark complexion, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 32 years of age, a little inclined to be bald He was purchased of R. McNair of the above County. The above reward will be paid for his delivery in the jail at Fayetteville, or any other jail so that I get him.

JAMES O'NEAL.

Oct. 20, 1834. 7-tf

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, which has on it a good Dwelling House, a good Mill Seat—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 130 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

Sept. 22, 1834. (3-3m.)

Constable Bonds

For sale at the Book Store.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94 tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-Jan. 1.) A. & R. McK.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being anxious to move to the Western Country, offers for sale fourteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Robeson County, six and seven miles above Lumberton; 1000 acres lying on both sides of Bear Swamp, with a good Plantation on each side and in good repair. One other tract lying on both sides of the Holy Swamp and on the public road leading from Lumberton to Neill Brown's, Esq., containing 400 acres, with a good Plantation, Grist Mill, Bolting Cloth, Cotton Gin, and a new Screw Pack, all in good repair, which Tract can be purchased separate from the rest, if so wished.

N. B.—A liberal credit will be given for part, and terms made easy, so that bargains may be had.

WM. TOWNSEND.

October 4, 1834. 10-6wp.

Notice.

ON the third Monday of December next, I shall expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Carthage, the following Tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Tax and Costs due thereon.

294 acres joining Andrew Youe and others, on Grassy Creek, valued at $300.
860 acres joining Leonard Furr, on Horse Creek, valued at $200.
100 ditto joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $30.
50 acres joining William Barrett, on Richland Creek, valued at $25.
100 acres joining John Cochman, where David Jones now lives, valued at $100.
200 acres joining Everet Wallis, valued at $100.
50 acres joining Allen McLean, valued at $ 25
70 ditto do. Norman McLeod, valued at $50
140 ditto do. Peter Shamburger, on Williams' Creek, valued at $100.
400 ditto do. Stephen Davis, valued at $100.
200 ditto do. Mark Allen, on Cobbin Creek, valued at $200.
50 ditto on Silver Run, valued at $25.
The above Lands belong to Neill McLeod, Surveyor, not listed.
60 acres joining Peter Shamburger, supposed to belong to John Dunn, valued at $20.
100 acres joining Jesse Bean, on McLindon's creek supposed to belong to Mary Shaw, valued at $100.
100 acres joining Archibald McPherson, supposed to belong to Phillip Burbbugh, val. at $50.
100 acres joining Duncan Murchison, supposed to belong to Wm. Goins, valued at $25.
81 acres joining Angus Leach, on Crane's creek, supposed to belong to Hugh and Martin McPherson, valued at 50 cents per acre.
251 acres at 250 dollars, joining Duncan McIver, supposed to belong to the Heirs of Samuel Dark.

N. McDONALD, *Collector.*

November 1, 1834. 10 6w.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. He has also just received several cases of fashionable Philadelphia made BOOTS, together with a general assortment of SHOES, suitable for this market.

☞He requests all those indebted to him to make a speedy payment. As he is determined to do a cash business, customers may depend on reasonable charges.

☞ All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, October 27, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

EVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of Goods with other property, with sundry notes, for benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to said Everett R. Bradley, to come forward and the same to

AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

Fayetteville, April 1834.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to and taken Stand on the So. West corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, known as Staiert's Corner, where he is just receiving and opening, direct from New York, a very general and excellent assortment of British, French, India and American Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

Which, in connection with his former Stock, make his assortment both extensive and complete.

Among which are:

Sup. extra blue, black, and sea green Cloths & Cassimeres,
Steel mix'd and drab do.
Ditto ditto and blue Satinets,
3-4, 4-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
3-4, 4-4 Plaids, Checks and Ginghams,
3-4, 4-4 Bed Tickings,
British, French and American Calicoes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Green Baize and cotton ditto,
Tartan Plaids and blue Camlets,
Merino Cloths, Circassians and Bombazetts,
India Satin and Italian Lustrings,
Imitation ditto do ditto,
Blue, red and green Florences,
Blue, black, brown, claret and lilac Gros-de-Naples,
Pongee, Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
4-4, 6-4 Cambrics and Jaconets,
4-4, 6-4 Book and Swiss Muslin,
4-4, 6-4 figured do ditto,
4-4, 6-4 figured and plain Bobinets,
Bobinet Footings, Edgings and Quiltings,
Grecian and thread do do ditto,
Black silk do do ditto,
Muslin, Insertions, Swiss Lace and Lace Caps
Ladies' fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Ditto white, green and black, blond, gauze and bobinet Lace Veils,
Ditto white and merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls
Gentlemen's Flag, Bandana and Pongee Hdkfs
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Cravats and Head Ornaments,
Beed Bags and Hair Reticules,
White and coloured Braids, Piping and Cord,
Plain and figured Lustring, satin and gauze Belt net and Cap Ribbons,
Ditto do belt ditto,
Taffetas ditto,
Gentlemen's linen Bosoms and Collars,
Ditto bombazine and velvet Stocks,
Ditto gum elastic and cotton Suspenders
Ditto silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cloth, merino, silk, and cassian, camlet and plaid Cloaks.

Hats and Shoes.

A large and general assortment, embracing a variety equal to any in this place.—Also,

Men's and Womens' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries and Hardware

40 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
15 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Jamaica Sugar,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels ditto,
300 pieces Castings; Pots, Ovens, Skillets, &c
105 set wagon Boxes,
75 sides sole Leather,
100 do. upper ditto,
7 tons Swedes and English Iron,
700 lbs. German, English and A. B. Steel,

A general assortment of cut Nails, trace and lutter Chains, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices Gun Powder, Shot and Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Alum, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Copperas Madder, Indigo and Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs, loaf and lump Sugar, gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Bale Rope, Cotton Bagging and Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers, real Spanish and common Cigars, pine apple Cheese, Raisins in boxes, Collins & King's Axes, Davis' Coffee Mills. A general assortment of fine and common Knives and Forks, fine and common dessert and jack Knives, Handsaws, Rifles and shot Guns, brass and steel barrel pocket Pistols, ever pointed silver Pencil Cases; cotton and wool Cards; besides a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which is offered at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved endorsed Notes at Bank.

E. B. DRAKE.

Staiert's Corner, Market Square.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1834 4tf.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.